

The assurance is given by the Fenian leaders that the organization in Ireland, and in fact throughout Great Britain, is as complete as it is in this country. According to this fact, there is a hope that something may be accomplished towards the restoration of the nationality of Ireland, but as yet the uprisings there appear to be only isolated and abortive attempts towards the accomplishment of the end in view. Every demonstration thus far has been promptly suppressed and some of the prominent leaders have been arrested and imprisoned without an attempt to prevent it. The time may not yet have arrived, however, for the grand uprising which is to liberate Ireland from its oppressions and give her a place among the nations of the earth; and we must accept the declarations of the leaders on this side that the effort will certainly be made at a period not far distant. If the enthusiasm of the Irish Congress recently assembled in Philadelphia can be received as evidence of a firm hope in the success of their cause, it affords reason to believe that there is some foundation in the movement and that it is not the baseless fabric of a dream.

But our object at this time is not to discuss the prospects of the redemption of Ireland, but to allude to the character of the new organization of the Fenian Brotherhood in North America, adopted by the Congress assembled in Philadelphia on Monday last. From what is given to the public, it appears that a regular Government was formed, not for Ireland, but for the regulation of the Brotherhood in America. We are told that the new Constitution is framed after the Constitution of the United States. The organization is something after this form: The new Constitution creates a President, and Military and Naval Bureau, with Secretaries of Treasury and War, who shall have control of their respective departments. There is also provided a House of Representatives, and the delegates elected to the Congress then in session were made that branch of the Government, the Senators having been previously elected, so that the new Government was at once organized. We are also advised that the joint House of Representatives and the Fenian Brotherhood in North America, Inspector General, a military office, were appointed to visit the several States, and a Government House is to be established in New York. Whether this is the organization, or the Government of the new Republic of Ireland is not made public, but in all respects it is as complete a Governmental organization as that of the United States, and by citizens, in the main, owing allegiance to this Government. It is stated that the Brotherhood in this country numbers three hundred thousand members, not women or children, but men capable of bearing arms. And it is a military organization, secret in its character, demanding obedience to the commands of its superior officers. If the influence of such an organization is concentrated to accomplish any particular object, its power and efficiency can be readily comprehended. The objects of the Brotherhood are not made known to the public, beyond the general idea that it has for its end the redemption of Ireland from British thralldom. How that end is to be gained, or whether this organization is a secret book through its Congress and the Executive departments. At all events the organization is upon a grand scale, with sufficient strength to make it available, and it is applied directly to the end in view. And it is almost as perfect a Government as the Government within which it is established, and to whom its members look for protection as citizens.

We have another purpose in this alluding, at length we have, to this powerful military organization. The Republican leaders, the Republican press and the Republican party generally charged that the Fenian Brotherhood was a secret military organization, not recognized by the laws of the State or General Government—that it was a military organization unknown to the laws of the State, hence it is in conflict with its authority. Now, we inquire, if this position was correct in one case, whether it is not equally applicable in all? The cases under discussion are certainly analogous, for the facts are the same, no matter what may be the purposes attributed to them. Our object is not to discuss the right or wrong of the Fenian organization, but only to illustrate the partisan animus and vindictiveness of the so-called Union or Republican party. It is not, and it has not been, guided by principle, and its only end is to retain power, no matter through what agencies it is accomplished.

THE FENIANS—THEIR INTENDANCE.

The Journal says "there is more humbug than truth in the clamor about the idleness of the freedmen." We think not and we make up our judgment from the report of intelligent travelers, who detail just what they have seen. The freedmen have no disposition to work. This is the almost universal report. And they will not as long as the Government or the benevolent provide for them. They congregate in villages and only return to the plantations when necessity compels them, and then not to work but to pilfer what little is left upon them. Of course there are exceptional cases, but we allude to what is general with the plantation negroes. We said the other day that they were naturally indolent. To sustain this position we quote the following extract from the New York Tribune, September 22, 1855, describing the moral condition of the blacks, and it has particular reference to the free blacks of the North:

"Nine-tenths of the free blacks have no idea of setting themselves to work except as the hirelings and servants of white men; no idea of building a church, or accomplishing any other serious enterprise, except through beggary of the whites. As a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile and licentious, and their ingratitude habit of appealing to white benevolence or compassion, whenever they realize a want or encounter a difficulty, is eminently baneful and enervating. If they could never more obtain a dollar until they have asked it, many of them would suffer, and some, perhaps, starve. To show there is no humbug in the clamor about the idleness of the freedmen, we refer our neighbor to the condition of the negroes on the Sea Islands. There every opportunity has been given to show their disposition to labor. They were placed on abandoned plantations, and the Government furnished them with every facility for the cultivation of those rich and productive lands. What has been the result of the experiment? Nothing scarcely has been raised, and we are informed that for want of proper tillage the grain even overgrew what little cotton they attempted to raise the past season. After a long experiment we find that the freedmen, when not constrained to labor, with lands, houses, utensils, and every appliance provided for them, have

failed to even self-maintaining. This we have from an official source. Gen. E. Saxon, writing, under date of the 18th inst., from 'Headquarters Assistant Com. Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, South Carolina and Georgia,' to Mr. FRANK G. SNOW, President of National Freedmen's Association, thus describes the condition of affairs in his Department:

"I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that great numbers of destitute persons, for whose protection this Bureau was established, call again for the benevolence of the North. Unless clothing of all kinds is furnished there must be great suffering and loss of life during the inclement season now approaching. The means at the disposal of the Freedmen's Bureau are entirely inadequate to meet the pressing demands of destitute humanity. Blankets, woollen shawls, pants, women's and children's underclothing and dresses, and shoes and stockings of all sizes are needed."

"Great portions of these two States have been desolated and laid waste by the late war. Industry has been interrupted, and over a large district entirely suspended. Thousands of people are utterly destitute. Thirty-five thousand blacks are needed in South Carolina and on the Sea Islands alone. Every necessary article of wearing apparel which you can send will be the means of saving some one from suffering."

It thus appears that in one State, and on the Sea Islands alone, thirty-five thousand blankets are needed, besides all other kinds of wearing apparel, to carry the freedmen through the approaching inclement season, without which there will be "great suffering and loss of life." Hence arises this condition of affairs? To be sure, a large portion of South Carolina was desolated and laid waste by the war, but if the freedmen had manifested any disposition to work, those desolations would in a great measure have been overcome. They would not, however, labor in the sections laid waste by the war, nor would they work in those sections which had not been subject to those casualties. As soon as the results of the war favored them with freedom, they accepted the boon as freedom from labor. This was their idea of liberty. And what is the result? Destitution and suffering, says the "loyal" Saxon, and to such an extent as to call upon the philanthropy of the North for relief.

These facts demonstrate what Mr. GREELEY said in 1855, that "as a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile and licentious, and have no idea of setting themselves to work, except as the hirelings and servants of white men." The Journal entertains the idea that "just laws make willing laborers," and that if "they are assured of legal protection and the aid of impartial laws in enforcing their rights," then the negro jubilee will come, and, from indolence and improvidence, their natural characteristics, they will be suddenly converted into industrious and provident citizens! We have no faith in this Utopian idea. We believe there is only one remedy, and that is to make the freedmen work. If this is not done, the South will be filled with lazy, vagabond blacks, who will become a curse and burden to the country. The public interests, and the good of the freedmen themselves, demand that, by stringent regulations, they shall be set to work and kept at it. As a class, they will never set themselves to work or labor continuously unless by constraint.

CONFISCATION.

Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Yes, occasionally. We find the following in the Philadelphia North American: "It is only what Democrats have been saying and urging for months past. When coming from Democrats, however, it is 'disloyal' and 'Copperhead doctrine.' It was the truth, nevertheless. It is now uttered by a Republican chief. Still it is the truth—always the truth, even if uttered by Satan's lips. We quote:

"Confiscation would be a source of endless trouble, as it has been in every country where it has ever been tried. Outrages of every kind and description would result from it, distracting the whole South for many years to come. In addition to this, the constitutional restriction would prevent the formation of any good title to lands sold under a Confiscation Act, and the consequent litigation would operate to prevent any improvement of the condition of the South for years to come."

GEN. BLAIR'S SPEECH AT ROLLA, MISSOURI.

Violent Attack Upon Stanton and His Parallels Between Stanton and Stephens.

Major General FRANK P. BLAIR made a speech at Rolla, Missouri, on Thursday last week, in which he said:

Now, in the beginning, before the war broke out, while our like Drake was exciting young men to take up arms, and were "drumming the Southern heart" with anger against the North and the Union, the Government of the United States, with Mr. Buchanan at its head, and Stanton and Joe Hooker in its Cabinet, allowed this rebellion to go on, and allowed the forces to be captured. When Stanton went into the Cabinet of Buchanan, he declared he could not coerce the South. General Cass, who was previously a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, offered a resolution, which was understood and so claimed by Mr. Cass' friends at the time, declared that it was the duty of the Administration to maintain the law and defend the public property of Fort Sumter and other forts. Buchanan declined to do it, and Cass went out and Stanton went in. [A voice—That's true.] True as Holy Writ. He went in to uphold and maintain the policy of Mr. Buchanan against the right of the General Government to coerce a State, and defend its property and its citizens.

THE WEIGHT AND LENGTH OF THE NATION—AT DEBT.

Mr. James Fair, the calculating prodigy, has made the following calculation of the weight and measure of the Nation, debt, taking as a premise that its amount is, in round numbers, four thousand millions dollars:

A silver dollar measures one and a half inches in diameter, and the thickness of the metal, side by side, makes one foot, twenty-four and one half, and 24,240 an English mile. The circumference of the globe is 25,000 miles, and therefore \$912,384,000 in one line would girdle it. But even this enormous sum would not be enough to pay part of our debt, the whole amount of the latter would encircle it four times and overlap by 5,640 miles.

Now estimating the weight of a silver dollar at one sixteenth of an ounce, and the weight of a pound, and reckoning 2,000 pounds to the ton, the entire debt would weigh 125,000 tons, and therefore 125 ships, of 1,000 tons each, would be required to forward it by water.

Again, allowing two men for the burden of a heavy baggage wagon, 62,500 wagons would be needed to convey this monstrous mass of indebtedness in silver. Now an elliptical circle formed of these wagons along ranged lengthwise with their teams, would encircle the three cities of New York, Albany and Troy.

Still another interesting gauge of this huge amount. Were it possible for a man to count \$60 per change and continue to work steadily without intermission for 10 hours each day for six days in the week, it would cost him 365 years and 40 days to complete the computation by single silver dollars. Thus, it would employ 465 men, working at the rate of one man one hour for ten hours, and 1,395,300 one of these hours to finish the job—Cincinnati Times.

FOR SALE.

Flora Temple has been sold for fifteen thousand dollars.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stephens' Interview with the President—The Dilemma of the Radical Republicans—The two Horses Offered for their Choice—Speedy Abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau—Restoration of Confiscated Estates—Sentiments from the South.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, former Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, yesterday morning called upon President Johnson, and had an interview with him which will be remembered. The particulars have not been publicly transpired, but I will venture to say that the result of the interview will be the speedy and unconditional pardon of Mr. Stephens. The personal appearance of this distinguished Statesman has greatly altered during his imprisonment. He looks fully five years older than he did one year ago. His hair has become bleached, and greatly thinned, and his frame is shockingly attenuated. I doubt if he weighs more than 100 pounds. He walks with a feeble step, sometimes in an upright posture, but often he stoops at it in pain. His appearance at Willard's Hotel creates considerable excitement. A great many persons of distinction have called to see him.

The Republican politicians who have congregated here are in an awkward dilemma. In six weeks from now they have got to choose between two alternatives, equally unpalatable. They have got to either indicate the recognition of the policy of President Johnson, and admit the members of Congress from the Southern States to their seats, or else they have got to oppose the admission of those members, and declare open war against the President, and array themselves in open opposition to him and to his policy. They are fully aware of the consequences of either step. They know that if they choose the latter alternative, they drive President Johnson into the arms of the Democratic party, to whom he must and will then look for support. To see a Southern man in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, and a Northern Democrat holding another seat in that body as Attorney General; and to see Democrats everywhere, appointed collectors of taxes, Custom House officers and Postmaster-General, will be bitter pills for the "loyal" to swallow. But what is the other alternative? If they choke down their chagrin and yield their support to the President's policy of restoration, Congress will be organized with a full delegation of Senators and representatives from every Southern State. Instead of having complete control of the legislation of Congress, here is the way the matter will then stand: In the Senate, from the 10 States, 19 Conservative members and 10 radicals; from the five Border States, six Conservatives and Democratic members and five radicals; and from the 21 Northern States, nine Democrats and 12 radicals. In the House, from the 10 Southern States, 55 Conservative members and 12 radicals. But in this enumeration of radicals are included at least three Senators who may, and probably will on many occasions, vote in support of the Democratic party. In the House, from the 10 Southern States, 55 Conservative members; from the five Border States, 19 Conservatives and Democrats; and among the radicals there are four from the Border States and four from the Northern States, and one of these from New England (5) who, it is feared, will vote in support of the Democratic party.

Such is the dilemma in which the Republican party finds itself. Squirm as they may, they cannot dodge the issue. They have either got to admit the Southern members, and thus give up their power in Congress, or they have got to oppose the President, become themselves "traitors" that they have called everybody for four years past who has opposed the President's policy. They will be "loyal" no longer, for loyalty consisted only in a blind adherence to the President's policy. For some weeks past they have been their wit's end, and both born of the dilemma to choose.

Mr. Conway, of Louisiana, has returned home, after having had, with Mr. Kerr, also of that State, a very satisfactory interview with the President in relation to the affairs of the State. Mr. Kerr and some other gentlemen from Louisiana had another interview with the President yesterday on the same subject. It is understood that as one of the results of the representations made by these gentlemen, Governor Wells either has been or will be appointed as Provisional Governor of that State. It is understood, also, that Mr. Wells will be elected Governor at the regular election in Louisiana.

The greatest of all modern humbugs, the Freedmen's Bureau, will very soon be entirely abolished. I made this statement sometime ago, and it has now been fully and completely proved. Mr. Howard himself, who is now in North and South Carolina, making a tour similar to his recent one in Virginia. I have received accounts of several speeches which he has made to the people (the white people) of those States, in which he urges them to prepare to take care of the negroes themselves "without subvention of the Bureau." At a very large meeting, attended by the leading men of North Carolina, Gen. Howard said emphatically, "I am authorized by the President to say that it is the intention of the Government to withdraw all the agents and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau from all the Southern States, and to leave the Government to be organized and go into operation." There is no mistake or equivocation here, and this declaration of Gen. Howard, I know, will be perceived with lively satisfaction by your many friends in the Southern States.

The officers and clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city have been swearing terribly during the last two weeks at the nature of the business that Gen. Howard out and left for them to do, before he took his departure. There was nothing more new or less restoring to the rightful owners some thirty or forty estates in Maryland and Virginia, which had been confiscated by over-zealous "loyalists." The transfer, in this case, was made with all propriety, and is attended with the most rigid accounts of all the damage that has been done to the estates. The whole amount of property thus restored is worth more than \$1,000,000. There is not a single estate in the Southern States, now in the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau, that will not have to be restored, ultimately, to its proper owner.

The Arlington estate, owned by General Lee, comes under this category, and as no record No application has been made for it yet, but, at the proper time, after Jefferson Davis has been pardoned, the estate will, beyond all doubt, be restored to its owner.

Just as I close this letter, I learn that it is not improbable that, before next Christmas, three chairs in the United States Senate may be occupied by Governor Perry, of South Carolina, Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

It will have to be pardoned in the interim, but that is looked upon as a certainty. So mote it be.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SITTENHEIM & CO., HAVING sold to and left for the late firm of SITTENHEIM & CO., No. 13 and 141 South Illinois street, their co-partnership is dissolved.

WILLIAM SITTENHEIM, JACOB FROST, Indianapolis, Oct. 25, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

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WILLIAM SITTENHEIM, JACOB FROST, Indianapolis, Oct. 25, 1865.

FOR SALE.

VERY desirable for business, on South Pennsylvania street, also improved lot on Illinois street, Virginia avenue and Maryland street. Apply to the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, opposite the Post-office.

WANTED.

Wanted Six Girls to work on a Printed Work in our Factory. They acquire the necessary skill in printing, and are to be paid for their services. Apply to HALL & HUTCHINGS.

VENISON.

Rich, Rare and Racy!

FRESH VENISON—the first of the season—received and served up in every style, by Beckham, at the "Garden," No. 107 E. 127th St.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA inducements will be given to any one wanting to purchase. It is a Democratic Party piece of paper published in the country. For particulars inquire at this office.

Oct. 25-1865.

STATE ITEMS.

—Chancellor Rose, of Terre Haute, has offered \$15,000 to endow a Female College at Lafayette, if the citizens raise an equal amount.

—ABSON—On last Friday night, while William Crawford and wife were sitting at the table in the place, were absent attending on a sick son, some miscreant set fire to his dwelling, consuming it and all its personal property. This piece of devilish mischief leaves Mr. Crawford in very destitute circumstances.—Corydon Democrat.

—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Bicknell, in a lengthy opinion, granted a new trial in the case of the youth who, at the last term of the Court, received a verdict of \$10,000 against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in having his legs cut off by falling from a locomotive on which he was riding. We have not heard whether or not the case will be tried at the present term of the Court. The lad's name is James Longdon Spencer.—N. A. Ledger.

—The irrepressible Van Buren, who has been agitating the people in the police reports of the city of Vincennes, and Indianapolis, is again in difficulty. He is charged with appropriating to himself certain brass or copper pipe, the property, we believe, of Samuel Orr. Van was lodged in jail, and the Grand Jury was yesterday investigating the case. The way of the transgressor is surely hard.—Evansville Journal.

—FLOYD CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of Geo. Jones vs. Gen. Hovey and Capt. Reynolds, a motion was filed by the attorney of Hovey and Reynolds, Martin B. Ray, Esq., for a transfer of the case from the Circuit Court of Floyd county to the United States District Court. Mr. Ray, this forenoon, argued the motion in favor of defendants, and Col. C. L. Dunham responded for the plaintiff. Both gentlemen displayed much legal ability in the argument.

It will be remembered that in 1864 Jones was arrested by Captain Reynolds, of this city, on the general charges of being a Son of Liberty and disloyal. He was thrown into a filthy prison by Reynolds, and afterwards by order of General Hovey, sent to Indianapolis, where Hovey likewise threw him into prison, restraining him of his liberty, and otherwise violating his rights as a citizen. Mr. Jones brings the pending action for damages, which he alleges he is entitled to on account of the illegal acts of Hovey and Reynolds.

The motion of defendants was granted. The attorneys of Jones will answer Judge Bicknell's decision to-morrow evening.—N. A. Ledger.

—The Cincinnati Commercial has been enlarged and changed to a quarto form. As a newspaper the Commercial is the most enterprising in the West, and its energy deserves success.

New Carriage for President Johnson.

The Philadelphia Age thus describes an elegant coach, which has been completed in this city for President Johnson:

"The style is that of a round bottom, close-paneled loop coach, the body front resting upon two large iron scroll steps or hoops, connected by the front running gear, upon which rests the driver's seat, supported by two scroll steps, having for the base an oval-shaped box or magazine. Two drivers' seats have been prepared, either one to be prepared, as occasion requires, to be covered with a dark velvet or cloth, and tassel-trimmed with heavy fringe and gimp of the same color; the other is a 'Dickey seat' of the usual style. There are also panels and glassed to the front quarter, which may be raised or lowered at will. The carriage is entirely most modestly, and at the same time magnificently arranged, being trimmed with dark, rich-green velvet."

About Hogs in Ohio.

The Ohio Farmer says that "the shippers of live hogs are now paying Ohio farmers eleven cents per pound for anything of a porcine nature that has four legs—and it astonishes us to learn that sensible men, with their cribs and fields full of corn, worth only fifty cents per bushel, are selling all their light hogs—half grown shots because the price tempts them. Why at eleven cents per pound for hogs, corn properly fed would realize in the market certainly not less than one dollar per bushel. We mean feed—not dribble out. We have heard dozens expressed as to whether farmers would reserve hogs enough for their own use. It is quite certain that a perfectly clean swine is being made by the stock dealer."

—Miss Matilda Heron has been playing a successful engagement at Mobile. She was called out there the other night, and proceeded to address the people in some very sensible and well-timed remarks. She said, among other things, after thanking them for the kindness all were shown her by the Mobilians, that family were crowding upon her, and demanded her attention; that was probably the last engagement she should ever play there, as she was making a final tour to see once more the friends who had so generously sustained her in her professional career, she then announced that knowing her entire usefulness for the part of Camille, being "too old, too ugly, and too fat," she never expected to appear again in it in Mobile or elsewhere. After administering a stirring lecture to the ill-bred and vulgar, she then, in a most modestly, and at the same time magnificently arranged, being trimmed with dark, rich-green velvet."

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